# The Blair County Whig.

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John Brotherline, John H. Keatley, } Editors. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862. Price, { Four cents per Number.


### ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. Stewart Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A M

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday and third Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No 10, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John McClelland, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R Greenwood, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine, Town Council.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
George B Cramer, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, William Boyden, James Lowther, E A Beck, School Directors.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable
Joseph K Ely, Collector of Taxes.
J Lowther, C J Mann, A McCormick, Auditors
John McClelland, Assessor.
Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder, Assistant Assessors.
William Maloney, East Ward; John L Piper, West Ward; Christian Whistler, North Ward: Judges of Elections.
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NOTICE.

Whereas [illegible] testamentary to the estate [illegible]ay, late of Snyder township [illegible]een granted to the subscriber [illegible] to the said estate [illegible]e payment, and those


OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

### New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Jan 25, 1862.

*Dear Whig:* Rain, rain and fog, with a fair prospect of its continuance, is the order of the weather. Capital time coming for the disciples of Esculapius, should it continue. Our mortality has largely increased; everybody has colds, coughs, influenza, &c.

An attempt is being made at Albany to suppress our Broadway concert saloons, and "pretty waiter girls." A bill has been introduced in the Assembly to put them down, but there are ten thousand arguments against it, in the shape of ten thousand dollars in the hands of the third house, and I think that the moral convictions of our Legislators are too feeble to withstand such a pressure of Mammon and "pretty waiter girls."

A very queer case of smuggling came to light in the U. S. District Court, one day this last week. Some parties wanted to get some jewelry into the country without paying the duties, and how do you think they did it? They put the box containing it into a cask of wine, but the gauger, in ascertaining the number of gallons, discovered the box, and had it exhumed. Naughty fellows, to adopt such a ruse!

The United States side-wheel gunboat Port Royal, was launched on Saturday. She was contracted for on the 12th October, to be ready by the 30th January, but she will not be before the middle of March. She is pointed at both ends, and is well fitted to go in and out of the creeks and bayous of cottondom.

Our sensational press are making a "big howl" over the manner in which they were *sold* in the Cairo telegrams, of the movement of the great Mississippi fleet. Numerous knights of the quill, carpet-bag in hand, left in great haste for the city on the Nile, to be rear guard of Gen. Grant. After traveling day and night, they at last hauled up at the city of the American Egypt, where they learned that it was only a "joke," but they say they cannot see it.

Love and poverty are responsible for half the crimes in this world. The latter has just lead to the suicide of a teacher of languages. Business was bad, money all gone, he had nothing left but his library and his brains. He blew out the latter, and left the former to pay his funeral expenses.

The foray on the gambling houses is still kept up. The blacklegs are in as great consternation at the various strategies of the Superintendent of Police, as the rebels are at McClellan's.

Barnum, of the superhuman efforts, (as he says in his bills,) has secured the celebrated New Hampshire dwarf, Com. Natt, for whom all the showmen in the Union were out-bidding each other. It is enough to say that Gen. Tom Thumb is thrown completely into the shade by the Commodore. As the Irishman said of the ponies, he is as little as "two of him." Barnum is making a great "blow" about agreeing to pay him thirty thousand dollars for three years, besides all traveling expenses, wardrobe, &e

Our banks and bankers are in great tribulation about the future financial action of the Government. The banks desire the control of the currency, by which they could make fortunes at the public expense. They could depreciate it at pleasure, and make the finances of the Government a source of fraudulent gambling, in which they would have the cards staked, and be sure to win. Now, the Constitution gives to the Government the control of the currency, and I hope it will not let go its hold. When large issues of paper money are necessary for the purposes of Government, the most delicate management is necessary to prevent a depreciation. If left in the hands of bankers, uncontrolled, their many wild schemes of themselves and particular friends, would soon depreciate it to a ruinous extent. Let a national paper currency thereupon be issued at once, in the shape of the present Treasury note, to be a legal tender during the war, fundable at the option of the holder into twenty years' five or six per cent. Government stock; this will give us a good National paper money, and supersede the currency of all the rotten banks in the country.

Gen. Schoeff's victory in Kentucky gladens all hearts. Further news of the particulars is anxiously looked for.

Cotton cannot be as scarce in England as reported, for this last week we have received near two thousand bales from Liverpool. Yours, &c., COSMO.

For The Whig.

### Improve the Intellect.

Do you see that venerable oak, with its spreading, leafy branches? That oak has stood there for many years. It has often sheltered the laborer from the scorching rays of the sun, and the beasts of the field have often reposed beneath its inviting shade.

That oak was once an insignificant acorn, and to it may be compared the mind of the child. We do not see the towering oak in the acorn, neither do we see the great men who are to rule the world, in the mind of the child; but at the same time, as the acorn produces the great oak, so the child produces our great men. To produce great men, the mind of the child must be fed and nourished, which will cause the mind to enlarge and expand. But is what is given to the mind to serve it as food? Instruction is the food of the mind. As the refreshing showers, genial sunshine, and fertile soil support the acorn, so instruction feeds, nourishes, and expands the mind. Perhaps now we have among us the great men who are one day to hold the reins of government, and to control the affairs of state.

In view of the above facts, should we not, as citizens, do everything, make every provision for the education of the young and rising generation? Should we not strive to keep it from retarding, or retrograding? Feed, then, the mind; put useful books, and works of literature into the hands of the child, help him up the *hill of Science*, and in due time you will be amply rewarded for all your toils and labors, in seeing him occupy useful stations in life. CUIBONO.

January 16, 1862.

### THE DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

Circumstances alter Cases.

BY LUCY A. RANDALL.

Mrs. Tompkins' parlors were in apple pie order—not a speck of dust on the shining piano—not a stray thread on the velvet carpet, not an atom of ashes under the well filled grate. For Mrs. Tompkins was one of those thrifty souls who keep up appearances in spite of everything, and delight in handsomely furnished parlors, while the kitchen is stinted to the very closest degree of parsimony.

She was flying about, shaking out chair covers and arranging the little china ornaments on the mantel, was Mrs. Tompkins, in a manner that betokened a considerable amount of inward disturbances. There was a jerk to her elbow and a toss of her head, which forboded woe to somebody or other.

"I am clear out of patience!" ejaculated Mrs. Tompkins, at last. "I don't believe there ever was a poor mortal half so badgered as I am, with poor relations! Why couldn't Harry have married a rich wife, while he was about it, instead of Mary Glenn, who wasn't worth a red cent—only a governess at that? And now the poor dear boy is dead and gone, and left his doll-baby of a wife on my hands. I declare, its enough to make a woman crazy. Don't see why I should be obliged to support her just because she happened to be my son's wife! Why can't she go to work and do something? Too much of a fine lady, I s'pose, with her white hands and long curls, and pink and white cheeks. Never brought up to do any chores about the house—can't wash dishes, nor make biscuit, nor do anything useful. I'm tired of this sort of business."

And just as Mrs. Tompkins made this emphatic assertion, the door softly swung open, and a delicate girl of scarcely more than eighteen summers, glided in. Her deep mourning dress gave additional fairness to a complexion that was like snowy wax, shadowed with the softest rose-tint on her cheek and lips, and the timid, fluttering glance of her dark eyes indicated her position dependent.

"Can't I assist you about arranging the parlors, Mrs. Tompkins?" she faltered, as if uncertain how her offer might chance to be received.

"No, Mrs. Tompkins, Junior, you can't!" said the old lady, with a toss of her cap-border. "I couldn't think of allowing such a fine lady to soil her white fingers about my work. Then—you needn't go to crying—I don't believe in people that have such very tender feelings!"

"I did not intend to cry," murmured poor Mary, "but indeed, I could not help it."

"I tell you what, Mrs. Tompkins, Jun." said the old lady, wrathfully, "we may as well come to an understanding first as last. Zephaniah and me aint rich—and we've a big family of our own, and now that poor, dear Henry, our elder boy, has been dead and gone a year," here Mrs. Tompkins, mechanically, pulled out a red bordered pocket-handkerchief, and made a random dab at her eyes, "I dont see that you have any very particular claim on us! So you'd better look out for a situation as governess or to do some plain sewing, or something, as soon as you can, for to speak my mind, you've been spongin' on us about long enough!"

Mrs. Tompkins stopped, with her mouth shut together like a steel trap. Her daughter-in-law had grown very pale.

"And while I am about it," cont'nued the old lady, "I may as well say that Hetty don't like it because you insist on stayin' in the parlor every time Col. Redcliffe calls. He's worth a cool half million, Zephaniah says, and if our Hetty makes a catch on him, why the family fortune's as good as made. Of course, when Hetty is Mrs. Col. Redcliffe, you won't expect her to notice you much—she may give you some sewin' to do once in a while, but—— My gracious! there's his carriage at the door this minute! And he was here only yesterday. Biddy! run up and tell Miss Hetty to put on her pink dress, and take her curls out of the papers—Col. Redcliffe's at the door! You can sit in the kitchen while he's here, Mary, and peel the potatoes for dinner, if it isn't too common work for them lily fingers! Hetty don't want you pryin' round when her beau's here! Run—quick."

And as Mrs. Tompkins, Jr., disappeared, Mrs. Tompkins, Sr., opened the door with a simpering smile.

"Dear me, Col. Redcliffe, who'd have thought of seeing *you?* Do walk in—we're highly honored, I'm sure!"

Col. Redcliffe was a tall elegant looking man, whose wealth and station in society fully warranted the calm dignity with which he bowed to Mrs. Tompkins' adulation.

"Take a seat on the sofa, Col.!" chattered Mrs. Tompkins. "Won't you sit nearer the fire? Not cold, eh? Well, it ain't so freezing like as it was yesterday, to be sure! I hope you won't get impatient," she giggled; "Hetty'll be down in a minute!"

"*Who* will be down?" inquired Col. Redcliffe, looking up from the book he was carelessly turning over, with some astonishment expressed in his fine features.

"Hetty—my daughter!"

"I beg your pardon," said the Col. quietly, "there is some mistake here. I called to see your daughter in law, *Mrs. Tompkins!*"

"Harry's wife!" gasped the mamma-in law.

"And," added Col. Redcliffe, "as you are the nearest relative and guardian at present, it may be well for me to mention to you that I intend making an offer of marriage. Her beauty and grace render her a fit wife for any man, and I am proud to think that I have won her affections.—Of course I may reckon upon your sanction and approval!"

"Ye-yes!" stuttered Mrs. Tompkins, who was completely taken back by this sudden overthrow of all her Aladdin visions concerning her red-haired daughter. Hetty. However, even if Col. Redcliffe's partial establishment wasn't for 'daughter Hetty,' still it was something to keep so much wealth in the family.

"I'll call her said she, humidly, slipping out of the room, just in time to arrest the triumphant entry of Miss Hetty, with her curls all in a quiver of hair-oil and cologne.

"Go back, Hetty!" she exclaimed in a stage whisper, "you're not the one that's wanted! It's Harry's wife!"

And she shot down stairs as fast as possible.

"Mary, dear!" she said in the softest of tones, 'you're not peelin' potatoes! Well, you always were so obliging! Give me a kiss, love—I always did say Harry's wife was just like my own daughter! Now run up stairs into the parlor and see what Col. Redcliffe has to say to you!"

Mrs. Harry Tompkins was uncertain at first whether her respectable mother-in-law was not a little demented. Never before had she listened to such softly affectionate syllables from the old lady, and she went up stairs like one in a dream!

"And when may I call you mine, dearest! was the parting question of Col. Redcliffe, as he held that fair young widow to his heart.

Poor Mary! it was so long since she had heard the accents of love and kindness, and now to be chosen bride of one to whom the world looked in admiration—ah, it seemed too much happiness.

"Remember I shall not wait long! he added, carelessly smoothing down the jetty tresses. "The sooner I take you away from this vulgar and uncongenial atmosphere, the better!

"Vulgar and uncongenial!" gasped Mrs. Tompkins, who was listening at the keyhole! "Well, I never!"

"Mary, dear," she said that evening, "I shall be very sorry to lose you. You've always been just like my own child, havn't you? Come and kiss me, there's a love—and be sure you don't forget your poor dear ma-in-law, when you're married to Col. Redcliffe! Hetty, come here and congratulate your dear sister! I wouldn't have given you up to anybody else, but Col. Redcliffe is the man that deserves you!"

Mary smiled quietly—she was of too gentle and forgiving nature to resent even the hypocricy of her mother-in-law—and in the bright future, opening before her, she had forgiveness for all.

"Harry's wife is going to be married," said Mrs. Tompkins to one of her gossips, soon after."

"What that lazy, indolent, good-for-nothing—"

"Hush sh-sh!" cried the old lady, clapping her hand over Mrs. Sykes' mouth.—"That was all a mistake. She's a dear sweet love!"

"Oh!" said Mrs. Sykes, "then I conclude she's going to marry rich!"

"Yes," said Mrs. Tompkins complacently. "It will be such a trial to part withher!"

And such is the weakness of poor human nature that the good old lady had actually believed what she said.

### Extraordinary Suicide.

A letter from Rome gives an account of a remarkable suicide which has taken place at Naples. A Mr. Kenrick, an elderly married gentleman, appears to have formed a *liason* with a Miss Gray, a young and pretty Englishwoman, with whom he has been living at Rome and at Naples. It appears that Mr. Kenrick's relatives in England, who are wealthy, paid no heed, under the circumstances, to his application for remittances, and that the two thereupon resolved on suicide.—From what subsequently transpired, it seems they must have gone directly to the public gardens of the Villa Reale, on the sea shore, where, the cafe being open, they took a glass of rum or rosolio. They then climbed over the low walls of the villa, where a semi-circular space overlooking the sea is furnished with stone seats, and decended on the beach, where Miss Gray tied her dress round her ankles, and filled it from the waist with sand, Mr. Kenrick effecting the same purpose by filling the bosom of his shirt his waistcoat, and coat sleeves with sand and stone, Miss Gray supplying the necessary strings and tapes from her own dress. They then tied themselves together round the waist with their pocket hand kerchiefs, and deliberately lay down to die in the sea, which at that point is not more than two or three feet deep. They had the resolution to endure suffocation, and their corpses were seen in the transparent water next morning at daybreak by a fisherman. Mr. Kenrick's life was insured for £3,000, which his heirs lose from the fact of his having committed suicide.

### Sketch of Edwin M. Stanton.

Mr. Stanton was born in Steubenville, Ohio. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law at Steubenville, and rose rapidly to the highest eminence in the profession in that State. He was educated a Whig, but commenced his political career as an ultra Democrat, belonging to the school of hard Democracy of Ohio, which has since become strongly anti-slavery. Although a decided partizan, he was never an office-seeker, and could not be induced to abandon his profession for political office. In 1848 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he pursued the practice of the law, and at once took a leading position in the profession. His national reputation was first won in the great Wheeling bridge case, in which he was successful, although by an act of Congress declaring the bridge a post route, the decision of the Court was subsequently annulled.

In all his career he has been remarkable for vigorous and powerful intellect, untiring industry, great force of character, immovable firmness and adherance to his convictions of right and unimpeachable integrity. With all these he has evinced a remarkable uniformity of character and great administrative talent. About the commencement of Mr. Buchanan's administration, he was selected to represent the government in an important land case in California, which he managed successfully. On his return he began the practice of law in the Supreme Court at Washington. When the present troubles began to culminate, in the last days of the administration of James Buchanan, Mr. Stanton was reluctantly induced to take the Attorney Generalship at the moment when the ship of State seemed about to go to pieces upon the breakers of the rebellion. His course then was that of a staunch Union man, and a true lover of his country. Clear headed and immovably firm, he insisted that the government should be brought back to the constitutional course, and kept steadily upon it, even by the weak hands of the old man of Wheatland. Since his removal to Pennsylvania he has mingled little in politics, and although nominally a Democrat, has been identified with no party. He comes into the Cabinet a secretary of the most important department of the government, with a strong head, clean hands, and a pure heart, an unblemished reputation for integrity, and a determination to do right, let what will come of it, without reference to either personal friendships or antipathies.—*N. Y. Herald.*

### A Yankee Trick in Missouri.

The following is told of Major. Hovey, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana regiment, in connection with Gen. Pope's recent exploit in Missouri:

While at some point near Clinton, Major Hovey took 100 men, put them in wagons, so as to hide them from view, and putting a few stragglers to walk, as if guarding the train, he started out. Secession, shot-gun in hand, hiding in the brush, saw the cortege, and supposed it a Federal wagon-train, poorly guarded, and hence an easy as well as legitimate prize. Reasoning thus, Secession walked from the brush, presented its shot gun and demanded a surrender; which demand was instantly met by fifty men rising from the wagons, presenting a row of glittering muskets, and requesting a similar favor of astonished and now mortified Secession. Secession generally complied, and worked off its ill humor by cursing such "mean Yankee" tricks, unknown to all honorable warfare and unworthy of all chivalrous hearts. In this way many a petulant rebel was confounded, and in two cases, where fight was preferred rather than surrender, two sons of chivalry were made to bite the dust.

### An Extensive Library.

There was once in a certain part of India such a voluminous library that a thousand camels were requisite for its transport, and a hundred Brahmins had to be paid for the care. The king felt no inclination to wade through all this heap of *learning himself*, and ordered his well-fed librarians to furnish him an extract for his private use. They set to work, and in about twenty years' time produced a nice little encyclopedia which might have been easily carried by thirty camels. But the monarch found it still too large, and had not even patience enough to read the preface. The indefatigable Brahmins began, therefore, afresh, and reduced the thirty cargoes into so small a substance that a single ass marched away with it in comfort; but the kingly dislike for reading had increased with age, and his servants wrote at last on a palm leaf, "The quintessence of all science consists in the little word *Perhaps!* Three expressions contain the history of mankind; they were born, they suffered, and they died. Love only what is good, and practice what you love. Believe only what is true, but do not mention all that which you believe."

### Napoleon and Knavish Commissaries.

Just before the great battle at Wagram, while the army was encamped on the Island of Lobau, near Viena, Napoleon, walking one day with one of his Marshals on the shore, passed a company of grenadiers seated at their dinner. "Well, my friends," said he, "I hope you find the wine good." "It will not make us drunk, replied one," "There is our cellar," pointing to the river Danube. The Emperor, who had ordered a bottle of wine to each man, was surprised, and made an immediate inquiry. He found that forty thousand bottles sent by him a few days before, for the army, had been purloined and were unaccounted for by the commissaries. They were immediately brought to trial and condemned to be shot, which sentence was speedily carried into execution. Here was a venal offence, insignificant indeed, when compared with the frauds upon the urgent wants and necessities of our soldiers recently brought to light, but it received a severe and merited punishment. A few such examples in our army would do a world of good.

UNION SENTIMENT IN RICHMOND.—Of the Union sentiments in Richmond Mr. Gillette, one of our prisoners, speaks with the greatest positiveness. It is large, and would be effective for the suppression, if the whole of Virginia was not under the heels of 150,000 ruffians sent from the Cotton States. The State is held down by terrorism, and a savage discipline maintains the rebel army in position through privations and discontent, enough to try the best of troops. Another fact significant of the real feelings of the rebels is, that the Virginia postmasters are prohibited from taking any currency save Federal specie.

A MISSISSIPPI JUDGE.—During the summer of 1838, a landlord was brought before Judge Hawkins (who sat on a decayed stump in front of the Hotel) on a charge of selling liquor in quantities less than a gallon, being contrary to the law of the State. The process was commenced:

"Prisoner, are you guilty, or not guilty?

"Not guilty," replied the landlord.

"Prisoner," exclaimed the Judge, you know that's a lie! I have drunk in your house more than twenty times a day myself."

A PAINFUL SITUATION.—In Portland a horse put his foot through a lady's hoop skirt and to extricate it three men were required to hold the horse and two to hold the lady.

# THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.


### Affairs South.

That spirit which produced a revolt in heaven is working like leaven through the Southern Confederacy, and raising the Southern passions to their highest pitch. Complaints of the imbecility of Jeff. Davis are loudly uttered, and everywhere is the cry for a stronger and more active government. Nothing but the apprehension of common danger, prevents the Confederacy from dissolving like a rope of sand. The apprehension is what creates the demand for greater exertions, and when this is gone, the old spirit of State independence will return to tear asunder the visionary bonds of federative union. The complaints are not from the small minds, but from such as that fiery little planet, the *Charleston Mercury*, and others. The blockade is drawing around and strangling them. The victories at Drainsville and Somerset have drawn copiously of their life blood, and they now writhe in extreme political pain and anguish. A few more strokes from the Union battle-axe will cleave the head of the serpent and its forked tongue will lie darting, but harmless.

### Assisting the South.

The *Standard* man seems to be a little demented on the subject of Government contracts, and regards it as the only hope left him to aid the cause of his friend Breckinridge. About the time of the sale of the Portage road, this disease was like to carry him off, but he fortunately bore up against it till he was taken care of by Buchanan's Administration; and would, doubtless, have been well enough to-day, if, by the force of public opinion, he had not been compelled, last spring, to surrender the *mail-bag* to Major Raymond.

On this subject the editor has a full right to speak, because, like the member who claimed the right to be heard on the *hog* law, he was brought up among them.

### Progressing.

The war seems to be progressing finely, and tending to a happy issue. The red tape authorities have almost all of them left their places, and progressive men are at their posts. The utmost vigilance prevails. There are still *some officers* who delight in retarding and even defeating the labors of the Government, by conveying information to the enemy. A young friend, recently from the service, tells us that among the private soldiers the most profound secrecy respecting army movements, prevails. The private soldier seems to pride in his ability in keeping the secrets of his officers, whilst the *tinseled* officer struts about vaingloriously, blabbing all he knows, and vastly more.

### A Coward.

The *Standard* says, in speaking of their correspondent who resides in Huntingdon, but dated his letter abusing JOHN SCOTT, for his Union sentiments at *Harrisburg*, "We believe the author had some intention of going down there (to Richmond) to pen it, but was *afraid* he might not get get back again." Just as everybody regards him, a *coward*, but we did not expect the candor of the *Standard* to so write him down. We do not believe, however, that if there, he would desire to come back for the present—he would be perfectly at home along side of Jeff. Davis.

### Not Correct.

The *lean, lank, cadaverous*, &c. *Standard* man, says the defeat of Major Snyder, at Harrisburg, gives "the *Whig* especial gratification." This is a great mistake. We did not entertain or express anything of the kind. On the contrary, we regard the Major as a zealous and influential party man, who is in all respects fully entitled to the loaves and fishes of his party. His sundry defeats only show him to be too honest for the tricks of the town clique. The *Standard* need not exult over him in this respect.

☞ Full of trash—the *Standard*.

☞ Cool—the Horse Contracting Sentor's *Standard* editorials.

☞ In town—writing editorials for the *Standard*—Louis W. Hall, Esq., Speaker of the Senate.

☞ Gone—in great haste to secure a patent to be called "*Hall's Improvement for Standard Lying.*" It is said to be perfect.

VERY SILLY—The course of Hall in the *Standard*, toward us. It will not do. He might as well have saved that *fresh pile*.

☞ Wonder if JOHN A. CRAWFORD was electioneering for Register and Recorder when *upset* and got his arm hurt?

☞ Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Col. L. W. Hall, and Thaddeus Banks, Esq., will please accept our thanks for furnishing us with valuable documents.

☞ As the editors of the *Whig* are their own counsel, they are responsible for their own mistakes, but as the *Standard* employs counse', the counsel is responsible for the *Standard*'s blunders.

☞ The Southern Confederacy was hatched from a lie, and under the protection of a liar, and can only maintain its existence by feeding on lies. See their late accounts of the battle of Somerset. They denied the existence of a defeat, and when they could no longer conceal it, they lied about it.

### A Sockdolager.

The *Standard's* assertion that the Republicans furnish the horses to the Government.

### Backed Out.

The *Tribune* has not yet written to *Casper* or to us in regard to having a good clerk in the Altoona post office. It would seem from this that, after all, they were only in *fun* about wanting a good clerk.

### Still in his First Love.

Is *Hugh A. Caldwell* still a Democrat? We are often asked this question, since he uses the patronage of the different offices he holds by Republican votes, to promote the interests of that party. We suppose the good old rule will hold good in his case, as it has never been known to fail since the creation of man, to wit: "*A man is known by the company he keeps.*"

### The 'Democrats' out for Hall.

Read the following, from the last *Standard*. Wonder what Mr. Hall's *real* politics are, just now?

"As to Senator Hall's being a candidate for Congress, we are not booked, and cannot say. If, however, the Republican party *are* to carry the District, we confess we would rather see him elected than any member of that party we know of in the District, as he has shown himself conservative in his views and liberal to his political adversaries in the Senate."

The *Standard* is also in favor of the "National Foundry," and the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. What *funny* things happen these days!

### The Black Hole of Calcutta.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1862.

Dr. J. H. Seltzer, surgeon of the eighty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, gives a most deplorable account of the doings in the slave-pen at Alexandria, which is now used as a guard house for our soldiers.—The walls of the "pen" are high, and there is no roof to shelter the unfortunate soldiers who are placed in it, from the weather. The mud and filth is ancle deep, and there are often between two and three hundred soldiers confined in the place at the same time.

During the bad weather they must necessarily contract colds, which lead to worse diseases, particularly during the bad weather which has prevailed for some days past. In addition to this, the prisoners are often without food for twenty-four hours or more at a time. The most of the soldiers who are confined in this hole are arrested for drunkenness, which makes them quarrelsome. They engage in fights between themselves, which often end in serious results. A few days ago one of the men had his thigh broken, and another his back broken, in one of the disgraceful fights which almost daily occur in this slave pen.

Some of the drunken men who are put into this place, when they come to their senses, almost beg to be shot if they cannot be released. There are plenty of houses evacuated and belonging to Secessionists, which could be used as guard-houses, and the men at least protected from the inclemency of the weather. It was a miserable hole, not fit for the slaves to be stalled in before the rebellion broke out, and is certainly now not a fit place for the meanest soldier in the army to be confined in.

Gen. McClellan should send one of his staff to Alexandria to inquire into the matter.

### A Loyal Son and a Rebel Father.

Corporal Merrell, a New York soldier recently released from imprisonment at Richmond, is writing for the Rochester *Express* a series of sketches entitled "Five Months in Rebeldom." In his last he tells this story:

"Several of Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves were among the wounded, and I observed that they were regarded by the Confederate soldiers with a feeling of aversion, which they were at no pains to conceal.—One of their number (the Zouaves) was a young Virginian named Brown, who had long resided in New York. Shortly after his arrival at the hospital he was visited by his father, who is a resident of Richmond. The interview was not characterized by any display of tenderness on either side, but was one of those scenes, rather, which are best calculated to illustrate the implacable hatred with which the rebels regard all who have not proved faithless to the Government. The father was a stubborn rebel and the son a patriot soldier.

"The scene may be better imagined than described. After exhausting every argument and expostulation upon the unrelenting boy, the old man *disowned*, and declared that he would disinherit him.—To this the young soldier replied that his only hope was that he might recover from his wounds, get back into the Union army, and fight again for the Stars and Stripes! And thus they separated. The gallant soldier was among the released prisoners on the 3d of January, and upon placing his foot upon the Federal steamer was the first to propose 'three cheers for the Stars and Stripes.' I regret to add that he is not yet fully recovered from his wounds, and was at last accounts confined in the military hospital at Baltimore."

### The M'Cook "Fighting Family."

Col. Robert L. M'Cook, the fourth son of Hon. Daniel McCook, who is in command of the Third Brigade of Gen. Thomas' division of the army of Kentucky, was badly wounded in the battle of Mill Spring, on the Cumberland river, Kentucky.—Gen. Rob't L. McCook is the senior brother of General Alexander McD. M'Cook, who is in command of the centre division of the advance of Gen. Buell's army stationed at Mumfordsville, on Green river. The following despatch as to the condition of his son, has been received by Mr. McCook, now in Washington.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1862.

DAN'L MCCOOK: Robert is painfully but not dangerously wounded. Don't start West. Three balls through his horse, one through his coat, the fifth struck him. Heard from himself.

G. W. MCCOOK.

The writer of the above despatch and his brother, Col McCook, were in this city with the Ohio regiment last spring.

### Reported Abandonment of Fort Pulaski.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Hilton Head, under date of January 20, says:

A report just comes that Fort Pulaski has been abandoned by the rebels. Prudence was considered, on their part, of valor. It was only a question of a short time, as the fort was thoroughly invested, and would have been taken in a few days.

A movement will soon be made in another direction, and you will hear enough to satisfy all croakers, so far at least as this (Sherman's) expedition is concerned.

### Appointment of Commissioners to Visit the Prisoners at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

The official reports from Gen. Burnside have been received. The accounts already published are officially stated to be greatly exaggerated.

The Secretary of War has issued an order appointing Rev. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Church, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, as commissioners to visit the prisoners belonging to the United States army, now in captivity at Richmond and elsewhere and will proceed under a flag of truce from Fortress Monroe, will make known to the rebel authorities the object of their mission, when, if refused, they will return.

THE TARIFF.—The business community are considerably alarmed at the idea that Congress is to make a great and serious change in the present tariff. From present appearances the Committee on Ways and Means will make but a very slight change, no more than to rectify some mistakes in the present bill. The bill has been in operation so short a time that its results cannot be correctly nor justly calculated upon. There is high authority for the expression of this opinion,

### Destructive Fire.

BOSTON, Jan 27.—A fire occurred in Quincy market this morning, originating in the story over the stalls. Nearly all the occupants lost by damage from the fire and water. A few of the occupants were well insured. Messrs. Nourse, Mason & Co., agricultural implements, occupying a part of the story of the stalls, lost 20,000. The entire building is owned by the city, and was much damaged. The total loss is 50,000.

### The Remains of Zollicoffer and Peyton.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.

The remains of Gen. Zollicoffer a Ballie Peyton, Jr., are undergoing the process of embalming at Somerset, so as to be delivered to their relatives. Affairs below are reported as quiet.

## The Burnside Expedition.

### Its Arrival at Hatteras Inlet.

### Disaster to the Fleet.

### GREAT STORM AT HATTERAS.

### Several Vessels and Gun-Boats Sunk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28

By the arrival of the steamer Eastern State we have the first direct and official intelligence of the arrival of the Burnside expedition at its destination.

The Eastern State left Hatteras Inlet last night and arrived here late this afternoon. The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition, when the Eastern State left, everything looked favorable.

The storm can only be described as terrific. The waters in every direction were covered with foam. Waves dashing with a clear sweep across Hatteras shore and completely cutting off the fort from all outside communication. The current was running at the rate of five miles an hour, and chop seas prevented General Burnside from answering any signals of distress or communication with his generals. At one moment the flag would appear union down on a number of vessels, indicating want of water, coal or provisions.

Colonel Allen, of the Nineteenth New Jersey Regiment, and his surgeon, Miller, with a boat's crew and second mate of the Ann E. Thomson, when they found that the troops needed water, manned the life boat, in order to reach the General. Unfortunately, the boat was swamped, and the Colonel, Surgeon and Mate drowned. The crew of the boat were saved.

Despite all these adverse circumstances, Gen. Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one half of his vessels, all the gunboats, and 9,000 troops.

Everything appeared to be in a satisfactory condition when the Eastern State left. The large transports with troops remained outside of the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding from Port Royal on the third, when Captain Howes volunteered to bring them all inside.

The gunboat Zouave dragged her anchors, stove a hole in her bottom and sunk. Total loss. Her crew being saved.

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore near the light house and become a total wreck.

The valuable horses belonging to Eistand's battery were on board and were all drowned, including several valued at $500 each.

The Grape Shot parted hawser, and went down at sea; crew saved.

The Louisiana struck on the bar, where she still remains. The report of her having been burnt is entirely incorrect; she may get off.

The Eastern Queen, and also the Valtizan, are ashore. The latter will probably get off.

The water vessels had not reached their destination when the Eastern State left, and had it not been for the condensers on board some of the vessels, and one on shore, terrible suffering would have occurred.—As it was the water casks were old whisky, camphene and Kerosene oil casks.

Different reports are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population in relation to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some who come in say they are completely frightened and will not make a stand. Another report is that large masses of troops will be concentrated in the vicinity, and still another story confirmed by many, is that their exertions will be directed chiefly to placing obstacles in the way of our progress to Norfolk.

The rebels keep a good look-out for our movements with their gunboats. Two of them made their appearances immediately after the storm, but disappeared when chased.

### Seizure of Property of Secessionists for Non payment of Refugee Tax.

*A Writ of Replevin Issued on the Provost Marshal.*

### The Secessionsits and their Attorney Arrested.

PROMPT ACTION OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.

Several of the secessionists in this city who were recently assessed for the benefit of the southwestern fugitives, by order of Gen. Halleck, having failed to pay the assessments, their property has been seized within a day or two past, under execution, to satisfy the assessment, with 25 per cent. additional, according to General Order No. 24.

Yesterday Samuel Engler, a prominent merchant, and one of the assessed secessionists, had a writ of replevin served upon the Provost Marshal General for property seized from him, whereupon he and his attorney, Nathaniel Cox, were arrested and lodged in the military prison.

To-day Gen. Halleck issued a special order directing the Provost Marshal General to send Engler beyond the limits of this Department, and to notify him not to return without the permission of the commanding general, under the penalty according to the laws of war.

Gen. Halleck also adds that, martial law having been declared in this city by authority of the President of the United States, all civil authorities, of whatever name or office, are hereby notified that any attempt on their part to interfere with the execution of any order issued from these headquarters, or impede, molest and trouble any officer duly appointed to carry such such order into effect, will be regarded as a military offence, and so punished. The Provost Marshal General will arrest each and every person of whatever rank or office, who attempts, in any way, to interfere with the execution of any order issued from these headquarters. He will call upon the commanding officer of the Department of St. Louis for any military assistance he may require.

ST. LOUIS, Jan, 28.

The military commission assembled at Palmyra, for the trial of the bridge burners, have found several persons guilty and sentenced them to be shot. The sentence has been affirmed by Maj. General Halleck and will be executed at a time and place hereafter designated.

A gentleman who reached this city yesterday from Palmyra reports that the long bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad was burned by the rebels on Saturday night. The bridge had just been completed.

LOUISVILLE, Sun. 27.—Gen. McCook arrived this evening fron Mumfordsville.

He reports all quiet down the road.

A rumor, generally discredited here, is prevailing to-day, that the rebel Gen. George B Crittenden, was wounded at the Logan Cross Road on the fifth.

### The War in Missouri.

SEDALLIA, Mo., Jan. 23.

Two companies of cavalry, under Major L. Halderman, of the First Kansas Regiment, left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition on the night of the 16th, which resulted in the arrest of Captain Whiting, Joe Shelby, and several other notorious desperadoes, and the capture of a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c, taken from Col. Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes, and other articles taken from the steamer *Sunshine* by the rebels some time since, all of which were turned over to the Federal troops at Lexington.

Colonel Deitzler, of the First Kansas Regiment in command at Lexington, announces, by a general order, that as rebel assassins lurk in ambush and fire upon soldiers, he has therefore ordered to be arrested a large number of wealthy and influential Secesionists who give aid and comfort to Price's army, whom he will hold responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and the assassination of one man of his command in this manner will be followed by the shooting or hanging of five of these wealthy rebels.

### Poverty of the Rebel Leaders.

### Gen. Buckner's Children Barefooted.

### Hardee Unable to Pay His Washerwoman

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 23.

The *Journal* learnes that Gen. Hardee has arrested Gen. Hindman, for burning houses at Cave City, and other places on the Nashville road. The same paper also learns, and credits the statement, that Gen. Buckner has resigned his commission.

The rebels at Bowling Green are suffering for want of money.

It is reported that General Buckner's children are running about the town barefooted, and General Hardee, the second officer in command, could not pay a colored woman employed by him, and gave her a pass through the Confederate lines, as the only means he had of liquidating her demand.

There are no further particulars from General Thomas' command.

All is quiet below.

### Interesting Facts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1862.

CHURCHES.

Many of the churches are languishing on account of their divisions upon the Union question. Trinity Church has been decimated, and Dr. Butler is only supported there by contributions from Sunday to Sunday, there being no definite contract for salary. A Methodist presiding Elder told me that a single word in favor of the Union is regarded as "preaching politics," and a prayer for the President, which he made at one of his quarterly meetings in Prince George produced a dangerous excitement. Thus the moth and rust are begining to corrupt the treasures which compromising churches laid up on earth.

A HARD CASE.

I met in the ante-room at the White House a very talented and well informed Unionist from Florida, who owned a hundred slaves and several thousand acres of land, and who through many difficulties gained Washington. His papers were indorsed by the Vice President of the United States, He had been at the White House for twenty days in succession, and had not been able to get his card into the President! He said that he knew about three Unionists in the neighborhood of Talahassee, and they all believe it would be impossible to check this rebellion until its cause was destroyed.

GENERAL FREMONT.

I saw the General to-day, looking as bright and earnest as when I saw him here seven years ago—saving a slight sprinkling of grey in hair and beard. His interest in the cause is undiminished—he beats not one jot of heart or hope. He stands ready for the word of command, which will not be long in coming. The President has never spoken of Fremont, otherwise than in the kindest manner,—*Cor. of the N. Y Tribune.*

### More Troops for Canada.

ST. JOHNS, Jan. 24.—The steamer *Mauritius*, from Liverpool on the 1st, with 750 put in here this morning short of coal. She had fearful weather on the passage, and threw overboard thirty horses to lighten the ship.


### PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by precept to the Sheriff of Blair county directed, by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Blair, bearing test the 28th day of October, A. D. 1861, I am commanded to make

PUBLIC PROCLAMATION,

throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, on the *First Monday (3d day) of February*, 1862. for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges; when and where all Jurors witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all said issues are required to attend.

Dated at Hollidaysburg, the 6, day of Jan., A. D. 1862, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

SAM'L M'CAMANT, Sheriff.

H. FETTINGER'S

GENERAL NEWS AGENCY,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

*School Books, Blank Books, Stationary, Confectionaries, Cigars & Tobacco,*

TOYS & NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Nov. 15, 1861.

**The Blair County Whig,**

will be published every Friday morning at the News Agency of H. Fettinger, in Altoona, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received. As the Whig is extensively circulated about Altoona it will be greatly to the advantage of the merchants, mechanics and others in or about the town to advertise in it. We will take any thing our customers may have for sale, as pay. Look to your own interests.

## High School.

THE Directors of the "Hollidaysburg School District" have employed Professor J. B. Kidder A M to take charge of the "Hollidaysburg HIGH SCHOOL." The quarter (consisting of two and a half months) will commence on Monday next, the 13th day of January.

The Directors think they have been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman in all respects well qualified to take supervision of this school—a *Professional Teacher*, who has the advantage of many years experience in teaching Language and the higher branches of the Mathematics; and they hope and expect that parents and guardians in this place and vicinity will appreciate the advantages now offered them of having their children receive a thorough Academical Education *at home* preparatory to entering College, and that the school will receive a liberal patronage from a generous public, disposed to encourage *home institutions*. Subscription paper in the hands of the Secretary.

TERMS:

For Latin and Greek and higher branches of Mathematics, per quarter of two and a half months, $6 25

For English branches; do. do. 5 00

JAMES D. REA, Secretary.

Jan. 10, 1862.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Acker late of Huston township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same without delay to

J. B. SHENEFELT,
Administrator.

[Huston tp., Dec. 20, 1861. 6t.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

**BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.**

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a *Moustache*, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.

January 24, 1862—2m.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c, &c, by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq, Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS C TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war disabled by reason of wounds received or contracted while in service. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay for widows or other heirs of deceased, or been killed while in service.

Bounty [illegible] of

**New Railroad Schedule.**

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1862.

☞ If you want to read the WHIG so bad, subscribe for it.

☞ We learn that the *Blairsville Record* and the *Beford Inquirer* are for sale.

☞ Court adjourned on Tuesday evening, till Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FIRE.—On last Sunday night, the house of William Ake, in Tuckahoe, Valley, together with all its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire. The family barely escaped with their lives The burning soot falling on a chimney board, caused the fire.

SLEIGHING.—A pretty snow of about six inches in depth, fell here on last Friday night and Saturday morning, and the young folks and the old are enjoying the good sleighing to the tune of Auld Lang Syne.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Our friends at El Dorado have been favored by the Post Office Department with a post office at that place. Our readers who receive letters there, will be gratified by this arrangement. Mr. John J. Canan is the Post Master.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The Johnstown *Tribune* says that an elderly woman, named Manan, while walking on the railroad between Johnstown and Conemaugh, on last Wednesday a week, was knocked down by a passing train, and had her legs so badly injured that it is supposed amputation of both feet will be necessary.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. John Fries, the well known proprietor of the "Fountain Inn," died very suddenly, on last Tuesday week. We are informed that he had been visiting in Johnstown, and when near home on his return, he fell dead in his buggy. He had been in bad health for some time.

FOGGY.—This was the caption of a late snap of the *Standard*, and applied to a former expression of ours. He seems himself to be still in the fog, for he can't comprehend how his case was like an axe. In response, we say that people of ordinary wit can comprehend it, but such prodigies as the *Standard*, not in the habit of descending to such low vulgarities, soars far above, amid the *clouds*.

CHANGE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—On this day a week, Mr. Alexander Fulton, the teacher of one of our public schools in this borough, resigned, and his place was immediately filled by the election of Mrs. Philander Underhill. Mr Fulton retires with the well wishes of his pupils. He was presented, by them, with a gold pencil, as a token of their esteem.

SUBMITTED TO THE JURY.—FOUST & ETNIER have admitted their guilt in attempting to sell Dry Goods, &c., at the corner of Annie and Harriet streets, Altoona, cheaper than anybody else. The best calicoes at 10 cents, and all other goods cheaper than ever. Their pursuers can find them in the East Ward, on the second square east of the Half Round House. We think they should be ferreted out.

PROGRESSIVE.—A special News Express Train is now running on the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving Philadelphia at 4 o'clock A. M. By this train we have the Philadelphia morning papers at four o'clock [illegible] the same day of their date, and [illegible] out immediately on their [illegible] Dieffenbacher, on Mont[illegible]is the regularly autho[illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] Press

A WORD ON ECONOMY.—In this place, coffee is selling for twenty-five or thirty cents—while the price is high, the quality falls below the usual standard. The merchants claim that the five cent duty has caused them to raise the prices. Now coffee is ten cents higher than it was before the imposition of the duty. The government only asks five cents tax on a pound, yet speculators attempt to collect an additional five cents, to put into their own pockets. People are willing to pay the tax to the government, but are unwilling to pay the coffee speculator five cents per pound more than his ordinary and remunerating profits. There is a cheap substitute. Take some rye, scald it, dry it, and brown it. Make your coffee as you do in using Rio or Java. If you prefer wheat coffee, subject it to the same treatment, and, adding a little Rio or Java to it, you have another excellent substitute.

Some one says that sweet potatoes cut in slices, dried and browned, also make a cheap and excellent substitute for coffee.

Reader, as you value your money, and appreciate the necessity of economy, attend to these suggestions.

LORD, HOW HE WRITES!—The *Standard* comes down on us like a thousand of of brick. We wonder *who* furnishes all the wit, &c. Bought wit is the best, and we are not surprised at the exceeding sharpness of the editor of the *Standard*, for we are persuaded that he buys his wit.

☞ Devils will have their jokes as well as other people, and as the *Whig* imp has had his joke at *our* expense, *our* devil insists that he has a right to *his* joke at the expense of the *Whig* editors. He wants to know why the editorial corps of the *Whig* is like an imperfectly fattened hog? Because it is composed of a "streak of fat and a streak of lean!" Not so slow, that, for a beginner.—*Standard*.

Self-praise is no recommendation. Mr. *Standard* you'd better have left somebody else to praise your stupid joke and lean wit.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

### Another Heavy Rain and Flood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—During the past fifty hours it has rained hard and almost incessantly, and the storm still continues. Yesterday at noon the water at Sacramento commenced rising again, and the complete inundation of that city, for a third time, is unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed in this State is 20 miles broad and 250 miles long—making upwards of three million acres. This is mostly arable land, a considerable portion being actually fenced and tilled. It is estimated that 4,500 head of cattle and sheep have been drowned since the rainy weather commenced.

The unprecedented succession of tremendous storms has washed the mining regions where the ground was previously upturned and dug over, producing great changes, and rendering probably a large increase of the gold produce from the placer diggings the ensuing season.

## Proceedings of Congress.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Watts, delegate from New Mexico, introduced a bill in aid of the construction of a military road west of Missouri river, by way of Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to Denver City. Referred to the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Colfax, of Ind, introduced a bill to render more uniform the postage on printed matter. Referred to the Post office Committee. Mr. Colfax said in explanation, that instead of the three hundred rates now existing on printed matter, the bill he had printed provided for three, viz: On newspapers less than two ounces in weight, and on which postage is now chargeable by law, five cents per quarter for weeklies when carried less than 2,000 miles, and ten cents on semi-weeklies, &c., according to the number of issues per week; on magazines and periodicals, ½ cent per ounce; on books and other mailable matter sent through the mails, 1 cent per ounce; over 2,000 miles, double postage to be charged. He said this would simplify the rates so that every postmaster and subscriber could understand them clearly, which they could not do now, and would supersede the rates of 3½@6½c per quarter, which no one could pay exactly in any federal coin.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole upon the State of the Union upon the West Point Academy bill.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, addressed the House on the State of the Union. He opposed the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. Riddle, of Ohio, made an anti-slavery speech, contending that the administration was behind the spirit of the times.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, censured such radical opinions. Congress had no right to interfere with the President in time of war.

This promiscuous debate was closed by resolution, when the Military Academy Appropriation Bill was read and reported to the House without amendment, and passed.

The consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation Bill was resumed.

Mr. F. A. Conkling moved an amendment that no provision in the bill shall be construed as giving authority to any Senator or Representative to receive any more than two mileages for this Congress.

The chairman ruled the amendment out of order, as independent legislation.

Without concluding action on the bill, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented the petition of the Mayor and authorities of Springfield, Ohio, relative to the National armory.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, from the Naval Committee, made a report in relation to the answer of the Secretary of the Navy to the resolution in regard to the Morgan contracts.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered a joint resolution in order to develope, concentrate and bring into effect the mechanical resources of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion and further defence of the country. The resolution authorizes the Superintendent of the Census to perform such duties under direction of the Secretary of War, and collect such war statistics as in the judgement of the Secretary of War may be right and proper.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden the latter part of the resolution was modified so as to read, "the Superintendent of the Census is authorized to furnish the Secretary of War with such war statistics from time to time as the Secretary may desire, necessary for the use of the Department."

The resolution as amended was passed.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the Senate what was the cost of the ship of the line Pennsylvania, how many cruises she has made, and when the ship Alabama was built at what cost, whether she was fit for a sailing vessel or can be altered to a steamer &c. Laid over

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. Referred.

Mr. King, of New York, presented a resolution from the Legislature of New York, instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the abolition of the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. Wade, of, Ohio, called up the resolution making an addition to the joint rules of both houses, to wit: That during the the present rebellion, when any member of the House or Senate shall rise in his seat and state that the Executive Department of the Government desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the present rebellion, the House or Senate, as the case may be, shall go into secret session and proceed to the consideration of the measure proposed, and the debate thereon be limited to five minutes to each speaker, and the vote be taken before the adjournment. Any breach of secrecy, unless the injunction be removed, shall be punishable by expulsion, if by a member, and if by any officer of the house, be punishable as the body in which it occurs shall impose.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, modified the resolution so as to strike out the limitation of debate to five minutes, though he never learned anything after a person had spoken five minutes.

Mr. Sumner, of (Mass.,) offered an amendment that the question of the secret session shall be submitted to the body in which it is proposed, and if the majority decide in favor of it, it shall go immediately into secret session, without debate.

After some further debate, the resolution was laid over till to-morrow.

The case of Senator Bright was then taken up.

Mr. Latham, of (Cal.,) made a speech in defense of Mr. Bright and against political proscription.

Without concluding the subject, the Senate went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation Bill.

This was subsequently laid aside, and the special order proceeded with, namely: The bill to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt, which was published last week.

Mr. Spaulding (N. Y.) rose to address the committee, when

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) inquired whether the gentleman proposed to leave the bill open to discussion and amendment.

Mr. Spaulding replied that the bill would take the usual course, and an opportunity would be afforded for debate as long as practicable compatibly with the pressing demands on the treasury.

Mr. Morrill gave notice of his intention to introduce a substitute for the bill omitting such part as makes the notes a legal tender.

Mr. Spaulding proceeded to explain the bill, saying that the Secretary of the Treasury has acted in strict conformity with the law, and borrowed money at the rates authorized by the acts of Congress. He has borrowed a hundred millions at 7 3-10 per cent., and issued 6 per cent. bonds for fifty millions, for which he has received not quite forty-five millions.

The Secretary has acted in good faith, and should be sustained. We were never in greater peril than now, and our best energies are required to meet the crisis. This was a measure, one of necessity and not of choice.

The public debt, on the 15th of January, was $360,764,000.

THE LATEST AND BASEST TRICK to defraud the United States Treastry, is that stated by the Washington correspondents to have been resorted to by a colonel of a regiment, who had his son—who knew little more about music than a jackass—appointed to a place in the regimental band, drawing a lieuteuant's pay, to carry an instrument on which he could not play a note! If the thing were not so monstrous, such a solemn farce would provoke a horse laugh. The army of leeches sucking the life blood of the nation, appear more numerous and insatiable than the great and devouring cloud of locusts that plagued Egypt and darkened all the land of the Nile; and if prompt, bold and severe measures are not taken to rid the service of them, it will be useless to attempt to prosecute this expensive war for a very long period.

## MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan 30, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Extra Family, per bbl, | $5,25 |
| Superfine, | 4,75 |
| WHEAT—per bushel, | $1,09@1,10 |
| RYE—per bushel, | 50 |
| CORN—per bushel, | 47 |
| OATS—per bushel, | 30 |
| BARLEY—per bushel, | 50 |
| CORN MEAL—per 100 lbs., | $1,00 |
| POTATOES—per bushel, | 50 |
| BUTTER—per pound, | 15 |
| EGGS—per dozen, | 15 |
| HAY—per ton, | 9 00 |
| CLOVERSEED—per bushel, | 3 50 |
| TIMOTHY SEED—per bushel, | 1 25 |
| FLAX SEED—per bushel, | 1 00 |

**Philadelphia Markets**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1862.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour per bbl., | $5.50@5.62½ |
| Extra, | 5,87 |
| Fancy brands, | 6.75 |
| Wheat—Penn'a red, | 1 38 |
| Southern, | 1.40@1.45 |
| Ohio white and Kentucky, | 1.25@1.35 |
| Rye—Penn'a, | 72@73 |
| Corn—Old, | 58 |
| New, | 50 |
| Oats. | 38 |
| Cloverseed, per 64 lbs., | 4.25@4.50 |
| Timothyseed " | 1.25@2.00 |

## DIED.

Near Martinsburg, Pa., Jan. 14th. 1862 of membraneous croup, FLORENCE HARRIET, youngest child of Jacob S and Elizabeth Nicodemus, aged 2 years 9 mos. and 15 days.

At his residence, in Juniata township on the 23d instant, Mr. JOSHUA MORGAN, aged 67 years, 5 months and 8 days. He was buried in the Lutheran grave yard at Newry.

In Altoona, on the 16th instant, JOHN LLOYD THOMAS, in the 13th year of his age.

In this place on the 17th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WIDENSALL, in the 78th year of her age.

In Altoona, on the 14th instant, JOHN LEECH, son of Dr. J. T. and Mary A. J. Christy, aged 3 years and 3 months.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV ED A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE,
N. E. Corner 7th & Chestnut Sts
PHILADELPHIA.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful merchants and business men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book Keeping as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, Mathematics, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any Mercantile House.

☞ Cottenden's Series of Treatises on Book Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jan. 24, 1862:tf. Principal

**Jury List for January Term, 1862.**

*Grand Jurors.*

Bitner William S.,
Clapper Emanuel, Allegheny.
Croit Michael, Taylor.
Dean Henry C.,
Deal Jacob, Tyrone Borough.
Dippner John, Hollidaysburg.
Garland Henry Jr., Snyder.
Hewit James M., Hollidaysburg.
Holland Thomas, Allegheny
M'Fadden John A., Martinsburg.
M'Intosh Henry, Blair
Maum James, Altoona.
Nicodemus Levi, North Woodberry.
Ramey Solomon, Altoona.
Sparr Christian (of Sam'l) Woodberry.
Smith Jacob, Antes.
Shenefelt John, B., Huston.
Stebens William, Antes.
Trout Thomas, Antes.
Vinaka David W.,
Westley John, Logan.
Walter Jacob Esq., Greenfield.
Yon Delman, Logan.

*Traverse Jurors.*

FIRST WEEK.

Burley Jacob, Snyder.
Berkowitz Joseph, Altoona.
Burget Isaac, North Woodberry.
Benson William F., Huston.
Buchanan Thos, B., Blair.
Bowser Conrad, Juniata.
Caldwell David, Gaysport.
Casey Patrick, Snyder.
Ellsworth Josiah, Woodberry.
Elliot John, Frankstown.
Goodfellow Thos. M., Hollidaysburg.
Glunt Abraham, Blair.
Geesey William, Frankstown.
Hicks John, Woodberry.
Hoover Samuel, Hollidaysburg.
Heslop Thomas, Altoona.
Isenberg John, Catharine.
Kennedy William, Woodberry.
Koop George, Frankstown.
Martin Jacob L., Taylor.
Mauk Paul, Greenfield.
Miller John, Hollidaysburg.
M'Farland John, Snyder.
Price Charles C., Hollidaysburg.
Ross James, Allegheny.
Russ George W., Hollidaysburg.
Robinson Joseph, Frankstown.
Rhodes Paul, Huston.
Stehley Martin L.,
Sell John, (of Dan'l) Freedom.
Sneeringer Pius, Tyrone Borough.
Smith Joseph, Hollidaysburg.
Smith William, Esq., Allegheny.
Smith Samuel, Frankstown.
Simpson James M., Greenfield.
Stifler James M., Freedom.
Wike Michael, Huston.
Wilson Thomas, Frankstown.

SECOND WEEK.

Ake Monroe, Logan.
Aurandt Joshua, Catharine.
Baum Henry, Hollidaysburg
Bell Samuel H., Snyder.
Clark John, Jr., Catharine.
Cunningham Geo. W., Frankstown.
Crawford Henry S., Martinsburg.
Ettinger George, Snyder.
Fox William, Altoona.
Fox John, Tyrone borough.
Gingery John, Freedom.
Hammond Stephen, Catharine.
Halfpeny John, Antes.
Hileman Samuel, Logan.
Johnston Robert B., Hollidaysburg.
Koofer Jacob, Franstown.
Lingafelt David, Juniata.
Myers Adam, Frankstown.
Mauck Geo. W, Greenfield.
Moore Silas, Frankstown.
Mentzer Ephraim, Huston.
McGlathery Allen, Logan.
Markey Christian G., Taylor.
McCoy Francis, Hollidaysburg.
Myers Jessee, Woodberry.
Nowlin Samuel, Snyder.
Nicodemus Henry C., Martinsburg.
Plummer Wm. R., Snyder.
Patterson Anderson, Woodberry.
Rutledge Alexander, Woodberry.
Stoke William, Tyrone borough.
Smith Jessee, Altoona.
Stifler John H., Allegheny.
Stewart Matthew, Tyrone.
Tussey David P., Tyrone tp.
Tippery John W., Gaysport.
Vaughn William, Blair.
Wallace James C., Snyder.

WHAT EVERY LADY WANTS
Milliners and Dressmakers!

WANTED in every town and village to sell a new, cheap, and where once introduced,

INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE

to every Lady's wardrobe.

Quick Sales and Good Profits!

For further information, &c., address, enclosing stamp to prepay postage,

J. MARTIN & Co.,
Box 1206, Philadelphia.
Jan. 10, 1862.-4t.

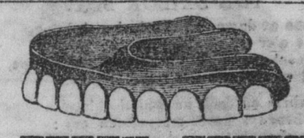
**TAVERN LICENSE.**

THE following named persons have filed their Petitions with the Court of Quarter Sessions 1862:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Ehringer, | Altoona. |
| William J Marriot | do |
| Jacob Holtzman | do |
| Roman Reibenack | do |
| Caroline Shank | do |
| Wm K Leonard | do |
| Daml K Reamey | Hollidaysburg |
| Leamer & Law, | do Wholesale. |
| Christian Koon | Frankstown |
| Jacob Weyant | Claysburg Greenfield tp |
| | A S Morrow Clerk |

Jan. 8, 1862

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN
BLAIR & DEAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61-6m



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

S. M. WOODKOK,
Attorney at Law,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.
October 1, 1861-tf.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

**Trial List for January Term, 1862.**

FIRST WEEK.

T Banks use vs F W Rauch
F Barres vs Paul Mauk
Jas Malone vs Dr P Shoenberger's Ex'r's
Wm Williams vs Jos Deiser's Ex & al
George Wehn vs Jane Beals
C Garber's Ex's vs Dr Shoenbergor's Ex'r's
Same vs A P Wilson
Henry McMullen vs A McClain
McNamara's Adx vs Wm Lyon
Jacob Ressler vs Shoenberger's Executors
Thomas Hemphill for use vs Dan'l K Reamy
James M Bll vs same.

SECOND WEEK.

E J Bollinger vs Downs & Co
Joseph Smith vs C Aultman & Co
McLanahan Jack & Co vs William Conrow
John Miller vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
Same vs Same
McClain & Andrews vs Thomas Mays
Jos P Brinton vs John Miller et al
John Brotherline vs Hagerty & Harman
A M & R White & Co vs R M Lemon & Co
Joseph Kemp vs Wm K Piper
C H F Hench vs Jacob Good
Clover & Cresswell vs Covode & Painter
Obendorf & Leemer vs George Wehn
Sam'l Rhodes Adm'r vs The Penn'a R R Co
Louis Plack vs John D Hughes
Levering & Clark vs Hugh McNeal
McFarlane's Admx vs Shoenberger's Ex'rs
James D Rea vs Kemp & Lust
Same vs C Lust
A S Lytle vs Jos Steel
Andrew Biddle vs John Brenneman & al
Alsop & Shriver vs Alex Dobbins
R H Campbell use vs Watson, White & Co
John Miller vs Penna R R Co
Chauffee Stout & Co vs Patterson
Klin & Carroll vs W Casey
D H Hofius Adm'r vs E H Lytle and wife
Deeter vs Deeter
Lorenz & Leamer vs J L Hemphill et al
A Beyers et al vs Evans Williams
Elias Baker vs David Trexler
H Irvin vs J Shoemaker
McLanahan, Watson & Co vs J Brotherline
Margaret Cassiday vs John Tate
H Y Brady vs J K Ely
Peter Campbell vs Same
W Innes' Admr vs J C Innes' Executors
Allegheny Coal Co vs H McClelland
D C McCormick vs Thos McNamara
T H & J R Vaughn vs Franklin High School
John Brotherline vs The Borough of Altoona
Reynolds & Stevenson vs A L Holliday
Vandusen & Smith vs Pruner and Burley

A. S. MORROW, Pro't'y
Jan. 1st, 1862.

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John McKeage as a Segar Store.

*'One Flag—One Country—Swei Lage!'*

FRESH LAGER ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

J. H. KEATLEY,
Attorney at Law
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

*References:*
Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Center Co. Penna.

**NOTICE.**

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

## POETRY.

### A new Poem by Tennyson.

The following stanzas are the contribution of the author of "In Memoriam" to the new Annual for 1862, the "Victoria Regia:"

### THE SAILOR BOY.

He rose at dawn, and flushed with hope,
Shot o'er the seething harbor bar,
And reached the ship and caught the rope,
And whistled to the morning star.

And while on deck he whistled loud
He heard a fierce mermaiden cry:
"Boy, though thou art young and proud,
I see the place where thou wilt lie.

"The sands and yeasty surges mix
In caves about the dreary bay;
And on thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And on thy heart the scrawl shall play."

"Fool!" he answered, "Death is sure
To those that stay and those that roam;
But I will never more endure
To sit with empty hands at home.

"My mother clings about my neck,
My sisters clamor 'Stay, for shame!'
My father raves of death and wreck—
They are all to blame, they are all to blame.

"God help me! save I take my part
Of danger on the roaring sea,
A devil rises in my heart
Far worse than any death to me."

## THE FARMER.

### Skating.

*Rule* 1—Put on your skate while sitting on some spot where your feet overhang the ice, or else kneel with the one leg on the ice itself, and then strap the opposite foot. Don't let your strap-ends dangle about or they will throw you. If you have not a hole made for your heel-pin, out with your gimlet and bore it. A short strap, with a buckle at each end, is recommended as a convenient splicer if a strap breaks.

*Rule* 2—Stand up, assuming the third position in dancing, the right heel in the hollow of the left foot. Place your weight on the right foot and press the inside edge of the left foot into the ice. Push with the left foot, which is immediately lifted from the ice and brought parallel with the other and you will shoot ahead a number of feet

Repeat this, and after getting accustomed to it, alternate to the right. You will soon be able to get on. To skate backwards is usually the next attempt, therefore,

*Rule* 3—First stand still, and then place your right foot well in advance, and toe turned inwards, and the weight thrown principally on the left foot. With the right foot describe a semi-circle on the ice and you will move backwards a few inches repeat this movement with the other foot and you will shortly find yourself at some distance from where you started. A little practice makes the effort easy and successful.

Thus far the amateur has knowingly been practicing with the inside edge of his skate, but it is the outside edge on which the greatest exploits are performed. A good skater is said to look with contempt on the inner edge. Therefore we have the additional

*Rule* 4—Mark a circle on the ice of about eight feet in diameter, and place some object, say a penny, at its center, to mark it distinctly. Stand on the outside of the circle, the right skate upon the line with the outside edge firmly pressed into it, and the right shoulder turned toward the center. In this position push yourself on the line with your left foot, going to the right with your right skate upon the line. Go around several times, carrying the head well over the right shoulder; next continue it at full speed, and endeavor, in doing so, to cross the left foot over the right. A tumble or two will occur before this feat can be accomplished. But when it is, then reverse the order of your going, and try your skill with your left foot. The outside edge is then *un fait accompli*.

But greater feats than these are now to be performed. There is the cross roll, the figure eight, the figure three, the outside edge backwards, the back cross roll, the spread eagle, waltzing, the quadrille, &c., which will be described in another article. —*Norwalk Gazette.*

### Wheat Does Not Pay in Iowa.

Mr. Duane Wilson, Secretary of the Iowa Agricultural Society, estimates the yield of wheat in that State the past year at twelve bushels per acre. The price obtained is 40 cents per bushel, or $4.80 per acre. He thinks this involves a loss of $2 per acre, or about three millions of dollars to the whole State. He thinks the farmers of the Northwestern States cannot afford to raise wheat, except for home consumption. The great crop of the West is corn. Iowa produced last year, estimating the yield at 25 bushels per acre, (which is 10 bushels less than in 1860,) over fifty-two millions bushels.—This, Mr. W. thinks, will fatten over $80,000,000 worth of beef and pork, even at the present low prices, so that Mr. W. says, no one need suppose that farming does not pay in Iowa. He estimates that over a million dollars' worth of sorghum syrup and sugar was raised in that State last year.

☞ A man once went to buy a horse of a Quaker.

'Will he draw well?" asked the purchaser

"Thee will be pleased to see him draw, was the answer.

The bargain was closed, and the buyer tried the horse, but he would not stir a step. He returned and said—

That horse will not draw an inch."

I did not tell thee that he would draw said the Quaker. "I only remarked that it would please thee to see him draw, and so it would me, but he would never gratify me in that respect."

PORK CAKE.—One pound of fat pork, (right from the brine and unfreshened;) chop very fine; pour on it one pint of boiling water, and stir until it is disolved; add one pound of raisins, two teacups of of molasses, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonfull saleratus, spices to suit your taste—stir in flour until as thick as pound cake. Bake one hour.

HORSE TAMING IN OLD TIMES.—A horse breaker in "the good old times of Queen Bess," gives the following directions:

"If your horse does not stand still, or hesitates—then al rate with a terrible voyce; snd beat him yourself with a good stick upon the head between his ears, and and then stick him in the spurring place ii or iii times together, with one legge after another, as fast as your legges might walk; your legs must go like two bouncing beetles."

PRESERVED fruit should be kept in a dry, cool place. Care should be taken in selecting the sugar with which they are prepared, or all efforts to keep them from fermenting will be in vain; powdered white sugar is so adultered with foreign substances, it will not keep at all; sugar which has a strong, slightly acid taste, will be sure to ferment. It is safest to carefully clarify even the purest looking sugar.

### Fishmonger's Daughter.

#### A Romantic Love Story.

Some time in 1858, the Fourth Light Infantry were quartered at Dorchester, in England, and officers and men soon formed large circles of acquaintances in that vicinity. One of the most dashing of the officers was an "illegant" captain named William Henry Magan, who was "an Irishman stately and tall," and who had the aristocratic prestige of having been the member for Westmeath. This fast gentleman, speedily made himself a great favorite with the Dorchester ladies, but paid his special devotions to Miss Miles, a fishmonger's daughter, who acted as an assistant in one of the shops of the town. Notwithstanding the great disparity of their social positions, the gay captain fell seriously in love with this low-born beauty, and after sending her any quantity of love letters, asked her to marry him. To this she consented, and was making preparations for the altar, when it leaked out that

"Misther Magan,
The illigant man,"

was married already, his wife being the daughter of an earl. This developement rather overwhelmed Ellen at first; but finally indigination took the place of grief, and through her friends, she commenced a suit at Bristol against the captain for breach of marriage promise. The general features of the case getting into the papers at the time, there was some curiosity to attend the trial; but just as public expectation had worked itself up to fever pitch, it was announced that Ellen had concluded to withdraw her suit—Magan voluntarily paying her two thousand pounds in consideration thereof.

People thought that such sudden "caving in" on the part of the defendant was rather mysterious, until it was discovered that Ellen had agreed to return the love letters as soon as she received the money. Mr. Magan paid the two thousand promptly, and upon receiving the billets, burnt them. At the same time he assured the fair Ellen that his love for her was genuine, and asked as a personal favor that she would not marry under three years;

After being a nine day's wonder the case was forgotten, and the parties went their ways—the girl being considered fortunate in having secured a nice dowry.

On the 24th of last August, however, the quidnuncs of Bristol were astonished with the announcement of a marriage between W. H. Magan, Esq., of Cloncarl, Ireland, and Miss Ellen Miles, of Dorchester. Two years after his affair with Ellen the gentleman had lost his wife, and being anxious to prove that his affection for the fishmonger,s daughter was genuine, he sought her out and again offered her his hand. There being no earl's daughter in the way this time, he was accepted, and the pair were made one at Yeoville Church.

Magan, however, was not destined to enjoy his new happiness long. A few weeks ago he died suddenly at Weymouth—just one month after his romantic marriage.

### Examining a Witness.

Everybody knows Mr. R., the rather successful criminal lawyer of Philadelphia, and the peculiar tact with which he usually succeeds in eliciting the truth from a witness. He once in a while, however, meets with a queer customer, with whom he can do nothing whatever. Such a one turned up before a committing magistrate a short time since. A Mr. Doyle was complained of for keeping a disorderly house in Shippen street. The complainant engaged Mr. R. to attend to his case, and put Mr. Doyle through a course of sprouts. The first witness examined was Cornelius O'Neil. We give his examination by Mr. R.:

"Do you know the defendant, Doyle?"

"Divil a man better."

"What kind of a house does he keep?"

"A brick house."

"I don't mean that; what are its peculiarities?"

"Two stories, with a brick kitchen that joins on to McGarry's fence."

"You still misunderstand me; I wish to know the reputation of the house. Is it good or bad?"

"Bad entirely."

Mr. R. called the attention of the court to this answer, and desired the magistrate to take a note. The magistrate did so.

"What do you mean when you say the reputation of the house is bad?"

"That it has the divil's own chimney and a roof that leaks like a sieve."

"You still misunderstand me, Mr. O'Neil. Let us try again. What kind of people visit the house?"

"Men and women, principally; at least that's the only kind I ever met there."

"Well what kind of women are they?"

"Female women, as near as I could judge."

"Well, what is their character."

"Only one of them has the article."

"The court will please note that. Only one of the females has a character."

"And which one is that?"

"A young lady by the name of Bridget McShane."

"She, you think, has a character."

"Think! I know it. I saw it on Monday."

"Saw what?"

"Her character. It was written by Father Daley. with a good pen."

"You still persist in misunderstanding me. Let us try once more. Have you ever seen women of the town at Doyle's?"

"No sir, not of the town, but divil of a raft of them from the country."

"By the women of the town, Mr. O'Neil, I mean common bad women."

"What do ye say?"

"I say bad women. Have you never seen such women drinking and dancing at Doyle's?"

"Ah! musha, listen to that! An' is it the likes of Doyle that would allow such people to misuse his shop? By the powers of Cromwell, if his boy Mike was here, he'd twist yer nose till ye could use it for a gimlet."

"But——"

"Arrah! go way wid ye, ye blackguard—to say that of a dacent man. If it were not for molestin' the coort, I'd peal me coat and make a flounder of ye in less time than a horse could eat a thistle."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